

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

WINTHROP, MAINE, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1833.

NO. 23.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

FEEDING HORSES.

The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, vol. 2, contains an interesting article on the most economical manner of feeding horses. It will be seen from the extract lately published [see page 136] from Mr. Dick, veterinary surgeon at Edinburgh, that food must be reduced to a pulaceous mass before it can benefit the animal to which it is given, and that bruising, grinding or cooking very greatly assists the digestive process. The same considerations indicate the propriety of cutting the straw and hay which is fed, and of mixing it with the grain, roots or other feed. The advantages of this mode consists not only in enabling the animal to perform its labor with more ease, but in economizing the food, a great portion of which is voided, where abundantly fed in the ordinary mode, without having imparted its nutritious properties to the animal. The latter advantage extends to other animals, as the cow, hog &c. At the milk establishment of Mr. Smith, near Baltimore, eighty cows are kept upon cut and cooked food, with great economy of expense. On visiting some years ago, the establishment of Col. Jacques, at Charlestown, Mass., I observed piles of cut hay and straw, mixed with cut roots, bran and water prepared for his cattle, and was told there was found to be a great saving in preparing their food in this way. Upon our canals and rail roads, where great numbers of horses are employed, a saving of twenty-five per cent, would constitute a large sum in the course of a year. If I mistake not, the cases I am about to cite, will demonstrate the practicability of doing this, and of enabling the teams to perform their labor with more ease than they do now.

Messrs. Hanbury and Freeman, Spitalfields, keep eighty-two horses. The animals receive all their food in the manger, no hay ever being put in the rack. They are kept in excellent health, condition and appearance, upon the following daily rations: 18lbs. cut hay and straw, the latter being one-eighth, 14lbs. bruised oats and 1lb. bruised beans, making in all 33lbs. food per diem. The beans are discontinued in summer on account of their heating

quality, and an equal addition made to the oats. The mass is blended ere it is fed. Half a pound of salt is given weekly to each horse, one moiety Saturday night, & the other Sunday morning, and operates as a gentle purge.

Mr. Higgins, of London, keeps three hundred heavy cart horses. No hay is fed in the rack. It is all cut down with straw into lengths not exceeding the fourth of an inch. The oats, barley and beans are always coarsely ground and added to the hay and straw. The hay and straw (equal parts of each) are given to the larger horses at the rate of 19lbs., and to the smaller ones of 14lbs per diem—the other materials make up the daily allowance to 40lbs. to the larger, and 32 lbs. to the small horses. An ounce of salt is daily mixed up with each ration, except in winter. The quantity remains unaltered through the year; though barley or oats are substituted for beans in warm weather.

Dr. Sully has for twenty years successfully pursued the practice of feeding 30lbs. mixed food to his horses. From the great labor they have to undergo, says the doctor, being accustomed to travel eight miles an hour, have no sinecure place, and yet few cattle are in better condition. He objects to racks; because if these are filled, horses are apt to eat too much, thus overloading their stomachs; so that when, in this full distended state, they are taken out of the stable and put to work, their wind will be endangered. The rack also, he thinks, occasions great waste of provender. It is the doctor's opinion, that a horse with a full rack of hay will consume and spoil 30 lbs. a day; but that when it is cut down, and mixed with a due proportion of cut straw and bruised or ground grain, ten pounds is enough. The Doctor has his food prepared and mixed in a loft; a box is allotted to each horse, from which a wooden pipe leads to the manger, with a cover at the top, removable at pleasure.—To prevent the horse throwing out his feed from the manger strips are nailed across it twelve inches apart.

Doctor Sully has four classes of food, as indicated below. Of these he thinks that containing the potatoes is to be preferred. Indian corn would be a good substitute for beans and peas, and the Swedish turnip for the potatoes.

1. Farinaceous substances, consisting of bruised or ground beans, peas, wheat, barley or oats.
2. Bran, fine or coarse,
3. Boiled or steamed potatoes, mashed in a tub with a wooden bruiser,
4. Fresh grains (boiled barley)
5. Hay cut down into chaff,
6. Straw cut down into chaff,
7. Malt dust or ground oil cake,

	1st Class	2nd Class	3d Class	4th Class
lb.	5	5	10	5
lb.	5	5	10	5
lb.	5	5	10	5
lb.	5	5	10	5
lb.	5	5	10	5
lb.	5	5	10	5
lb.	5	5	10	5
lb.	5	5	10	5

With 2 oz. salt for each class.

50, 30, 10, 20

"As the horse advances in age, his teeth gradually loose their perpendicular position, and become less fitted for grinding the hard food, which the nature of his work, and his artificial situation in stables, renders it necessary for him to receive.—His mastication is rendered imperfect, and the grain, when given him unbruised and unground, is often swallowed entire. And as the saliva and gastric juice of the stomach are held to be the solvents of the food, and as more perfect mastication must allow these to act with more effect upon it, a more perfect digestion, we may believe, is induced by giving the grain in a bruised or ground state, and by cutting down of the hay and straw. Thus, must not only the practice be conducive to the health of the horse, but it must produce a great saving of the food. To persons requiring constant and steady work for their horses, the advantages of the practice are very obvious. The carrier, with his horse provender weighed, mixed, put into a bag, and carried with him, can feed and refresh his horse at all times and places. The same observation applies to the farmer. By means of provender so prepared, his horses soon fill themselves, and thus have time to lie down, sleep and rest."

No grain is given to horses in Switzerland without its due proportion of cut hay and straw. The hay cutting machine is in general use, for the cow as well as the horse. If we pass into Germany, we observe the same, or perhaps, greater attention to the food of the horse. To all the grain he receives a certain portion of cut hay and straw is added, and the practice is not uncommon for the Swiss and German horseman, when on a journey, to feed his stud with coarse brown bread. B.

A man has no more right to say an uncivil thing, than to act one—no more right to say a rude thing to another, than to knock him down.—Johnson.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1833.

THRASHING MACHINES.

The following sensible article from the Genesee Farmer upon the Thrashing machine, will be read with interest by every one who has any considerable quantity of grain to be thrashed.

Many of our farmers have been most egregiously cheated by unprincipled men who have carried about for sale imperfectly constructed machines, and many others have been greatly disappointed in their expectations merely because they expected too much. Both troubles arose from want of an acquaintance with the first principles of machinery. Nearly all the thrashing machines have been rated too high in their powers, and nearly all have been made too slightly for the purpose. Many inventors have imagined that by multiplying the gear works they have made a gain in power and time both, and have accordingly asserted that their machine would do more with the power of one horse than it was possible to be done. The purchasers not being able to come up to the amount of labor promised, have thrown the whole by as useless when perhaps, had no more been promised than could be actually performed, all parties would have been satisfied and continued to use the machine. It does not matter much what method is adopted for separating the grain, whether spikes or beaters, but it is of the highest importance that they should be solidly and perfectly put together. It is of the first importance in the revolution of cylinders that they should have sufficient bearing. Many think that by putting thin gudgeons on narrow bearings they save friction & consequently, having less of that to overcome, they indirectly gain power, but they lose as much or more than they gain by the unsteady 'wobbling' motion of the cylinder which now binding and straining the work, and now suddenly easing away, destroys the uniformity of motion, and consequently all or nearly all that would be gained by momentum. It is not necessary that the machine should be clumsy or large, but it must be made perfectly true. We are confident that a machine might be constructed that would unite the thrashing and winnowing machine in a compass not larger than a common winnowing machine now in use. The best machine, however, now in use, is Lane's with the horse power attached. Although quite expensive; it is an efficient machine, and as far as we have heard, all who use it are well satisfied with its execution. The machine was

invented by Samuel Lane of Hallowell, who spent many years in bringing it to its present state of perfection, and we hope that he will meet with a suitable reward for his ingenuity.

There have been many hand thrashing machines patented &c. And the inventors have uniformly asserted that a man can thrash as well as a horse or better. Now this cannot possibly be the case. It is as hard or harder to turn a crank as it is to use the flail. Any one may know this by turning a common grindstone a little while, and there can be no thrashing machine that will do much, if it does not turn harder than a grindstone.

THRASHING MACHINES.

These instruments have become a very important item in the farmer's operations, from the great rapidity of their execution, and their supposed labor saving properties; and to those farmers who live in the neighborhood of the canal, or those whose necessities require the sale of their wheat crop in the fall, they are of some importance; but whether their general introduction will eventually prove beneficial is a moot point which we shall presently make some observations upon. The rage for these machines has led many farmers into great expense and losses, from the many impositions practiced upon them by new invented machines, of which there is as many kinds as there are SKYLARKING, QUEER, THREE CORNERED geniuses in the country. The great failure is from the miserable manner in which they are constructed. The constant recommendation of every new machine is its cheapness; and the general lack of mechanical skill in the farmer causes them to TURN TAIL TO about as quick as the inventor TURNS HIS BACK. Almost any of the machines that have been introduced will thrash, if permanently and faithfully made. There is not so great difference in their speed of doing the work as many pretend; and it is perfect nonsense to say, that two horses with one machine, will do as much work as four on another—there must be a QUID PRO QUO, something for something, in all machines requiring power.

Some machines are so badly made that they fly to pieces and endanger life. We know of one kind that has the property, not exactly of building barns, but of making two out of one, by the cast iron beaters flying off by their centrifugal force, and passing through the roof and sides of a barn with the ease and speed of a rifle ball.

One fault of most machines is that there is no attention paid to keeping the spikes of the cylinder running evenly between the spikes in the bed piece; by which fault a very great proportion of the berries are broken, about one half of which are lost by the farmer, and the balance by the miller, in their screenings. An experienced miller has informed us that he has seen a lot of wheat in which the broken kernels amounted to ten per cent. The cause of this fault is that the journals or gudgeons of the cylinders have not shoulders enough to keep them in their places, and they play backwards

and forwards till the teeth or spikes come in contact with each other, and injure the grain and ruin themselves; this failure should be looked to, as it will form a disqualification in the market. The important thing for farmers to look at in purchasing, after selecting the best plan—and we on our part give the preference to the spike machine—is, to see that it is well and honestly made, of good materials, and in a workmanlike and mechanical manner; that the gudgeons or bearings are long, well turned, run in metal boxes; the cylinder perfectly balanced, and the spikes well driven and secured; and when in operation, to keep it well oiled in every part where there is any friction. On the subject of the benefits of the general introduction of this machine we shall endeavor to give our opinion next week.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING OF WOOL-GROWERS.

At a meeting of Wool growers, held at Union Hall, (Winthrop,) June 15, 1833, Dr. P. BENSON, was chosen President and E. HOLMES, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by some of our most experienced wool growers.—Men who for a great number of years have been engaged in the business, and are well acquainted with the state of the markets—as well as the "ups and downs" which are so injurious to all concerned.

Elijah Wood, E. Holmes and Nathan Howard, were chosen a committee to draft and propose resolutions, who accordingly reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were accepted.

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee regret in common with others, that Maine, with all her almost unlimited powers of growing wool, is discouraged from embarking in the business to the extent of her strength, on account of the fluctuations in price, occasioned as we believe, not by the illiberality or extortion of the manufacturer, but by the false reports and low artifice of minor speculators. Such has been the imposition practiced that many have relinquished the business as productive of more vexation and disappointment than profit, being too unsteady and too uncertain to authorize the employment of capital therein. They would observe that one reason of this may be owing to the want of an understanding and a co-operation among wool growers, and that, while the manufacturers frequently have their meetings and adopt rules and resolves for the better regulating their business, the wool grower in this section of the Union, has been a passive prey to the cupidity and extortion of itinerant agents which annually throng the country. It is time for them to arouse from their lethargy and adopt some PRUDENT but ENERGETIC and UNDEVIATING course for the protection of their rights and property. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That there be a standing committee of Vigilance and correspondence, to ascertain and spread abroad, in the most public manner, the prices of wool, and whatever other information may be important to the wool grower, and that said committee be paid for their services.

2. Resolved; That we readily acknowledge the propriety and necessity of a capital-

ist or agent between the wool grower and the manufacturer, but that one is enough.

3. Resolved; That if there could be means devised whereby there could be provided a deposit for small lots of wool, and money paid out therefor, it would be of immense advantage to the small Wool grower.

4. Resolved; That we advise, that clean wool of a good grade, well washed in cold water, be not sold for less than fifty cents per lb., the present year.

5. Resolved; That when this meeting is adjourned, it be adjourned to some day prior to the next years clip of wool, and to stand adjourned from year to year.

Per order, E. Wood, Chairman.

Voted, That E. Wood, Esq., of Winthrop, be chosen a committee of Vigilance and correspondence. It was also voted, that he call a meeting of wool growers next spring previous to the time of shearing.

Voted, That Wm. C. Fuller and Peleg Benson Jr. be chosen a committee to take into consideration the subject of the third resolve, and to report ways and means of carrying it into effect, and that they publish said report in the Maine Farmer.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maine Farmer.

P. BENSON, President.

E. HOLMES, Secretary.

For the MAINE FARMER.

MR. EDITOR:—As money is the SINEWS of WAR, so is Manure to Agriculture. I have, therefore, supposed that were it possible, no greater spring could be given to the farming interest than for the Kennebec Agricultural Society to offer large Premiums to those farmers who should make and use the most of that article; but since the means of the various farmers are so unequal, as well as the manure as to qualities, this cannot be proper; yet I do hope, that we farmers shall, hereafter, attend more to the subject of making manure. The idea of one moving out of the country because his soil does not yield as much as formerly, is a very absurd one. Why do we hear so much about worn out farms? Because that has been brought about which every one ought to have expected, the land has been cropped and cropped again and again, without returning to it any manure to repay it for the crops; as well may we expect our animals to give us profit without any nourishment, as to expect our land to yield us crop after crop and we give it nothing in return. I often hear it said by farmers, "if I could keep more stock, I could make more manure." Why sir, it does not wholly depend on this: much manure may be obtained from what is altogether within our reach, much cheaper than to keep stock for it. Such as decayed vegetables in swamps, and fresh portions of the soil as has been carried into low places by the rain, which is often the finer and better part of it; but much depends on the kind of stock kept. No animal usually kept by farmers contribute so much to this end as swine; if we throw to them such vegetables as thistles, which I often see allowed to grow and seed on the side of the highway, giving abundant evidence that the farmer near, is very careless of

his own and his neighbors interest. Many other noxious weeds might be thrown in for the swine to gladly turn into manure. To this end I hope more attention will be paid to raising swine in much greater numbers. The Manure made by them would enable us to keep more other stock. We never shall be good farmers, and realize much profit from our calling until we, like the Chinese, adopt the maxim that we must carry back on to our soil what we take from it in crops, and in such case we should hear no more of small crops, or of people moving away to some place where land now yields well without manure, in consequence of being new, or having at present, much decayed matter in it by lapse of time; let me go there, and in a few years, if I do not return back any thing on to the soil, my farm will become an exhausted and worn out one, and I must make another exit.

I have prepared the above hints in hope that some farmers at least, may profit by them. I know that a careless and unthinking one will not, and I fear that in passing the farm of such, notwithstanding these remarks, I shall be annoyed by thistle seed flying about so as almost to stop my breath.

He who expects to farm it to advantage without Manure, and attending to that subject, may as well expect to see a WHITE BLACK BIRD.

GOOD HUSBANDRY.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—A word on the subject of the growth and sale of Wool in this State.

It is desirable that the manufacturers of woollen goods should make suitable profits from their business. Not is it less important that the grower of the raw material should be compensated in his business. The growers of wool should receive just so much for their wool as the manufacturer should give and make suitable profits, and no more—nor ought he to desire more. To put down all unworthy speculation in this business, I propose that the manufacturers consult together, and conclude what they can afford to give for good clean wool of the several grades, being careful to not be too avaricious. And then let them employ agents to effect their purchases in the different Counties in the State—men of industry, who shall have written instructions what they are to give, which they ought to be frank enough to show to any vender of wool if desired. And if it becomes necessary, as it no doubt would, in some of the larger Counties for those agents to employ sub-agents to aid in the purchase—let such be men whose characters are above suspicion of knavery and falsehood, who are good judges of wool, and who shall be also furnished with written instructions what they are to give, which they should exhibit to any one they are dealing with relative to wool, if required.

Would not something like the above course prevent much uncertainty, vexation and distrust in this business, and put a stop to the patrolling of our streets of some mean creatures, not to be depended on for any thing but falsehood? I write to provoke some abler correspondent to give his views, or any improvement on mine. I apprehend that as considerable

wool is grown in Maine it is of no small consequence that the growers of that article are no longer annoyed by Twaddlers.

A WOOL GROWER,
who desires great frankness in every thing
in relation to it.

SACO, JUNE 15, 1833.

SWINE:

I notice the experience of my brother sailor, the whaler of New Bedford, in regard to the littering of sows, No 43, page 338--9 of the present volume, and fully corroborate his testimony by similar experience. A sow is more true to her time than any other domestic animal. About the expiration of her time of gestation, I have her occasionally looked to, and on the first appearance of her farrowing supply her with a number of pieces of fat pork in slices of from two to four ounces weight each till satisfied, sometimes devouring one, two or even three pounds; but most generally a pound will be sufficient. I then have a quart of Indian meal scalded and mixed with about two gallons of water turned into her trough blood warm. If there is not time the meal may be mixed without scalding; but if scalded it is better suspended in the water, and is more inviting to the animal. All the other precaution, I take is to feed her more sparingly so as not to have the stomach overloaded at the time of farrowing. I have never had a sow destroy her offspring.

When hogs begin to lose their appetite a handful of salt in their food does good. A quart or two of charcoal may be thrown into their pen also which, if the stomach is acid and wants correcting they will devour greedily and it has the desired effect.

HORN DISTEMPER IN CATTLE.

In last weeks paper, No 45, page 353, you quote from the N. Y. Farmer a recipe for the use of the horn distemper. It is judiciously written, and the writer says he seldom finds any other treatment necessary.

One of my neighbors informs me that every case of horn ail can be radically cured by taking a common sized hen's egg, perforating a small hole in each end, blowing out the white, enlarging the hole at one end and inserting and mixing with the yolk a composition of black pepper one third, and refined salt petre two thirds, both well pulverized and intimately blended, till the shell is full and put it down the animal's throat that it may be swallowed. He says the case must be a neglected and severe one that requires the second dose to make a perfect cure.

Before he knew this, his animals were subjected to having their horns bored, sawed off and otherwise ill treated, and sometimes died subsequent to these operations, of the same disease.

I find good currying and carding every morning, with dry lodgings at night, an admirable medicine for keeping my neat cattle in health, and wish this custom was more generally pursued, in the winter particularly,—in

ESSEX NORTH.
N. E. Farmer.

The harvest in Virginia has commenced, and great damage has been done to the Farmers in that quarter by rains which have destroyed much of the grain crop.—N. E. Fur.

To preserve Beans and Peas. Pease and beans may be preserved through the winter by scalding them in a strong syrup of sugar and drying them—after which they should be put in a bottle and corked close. If each part of this process is conducted with care, it will be found when they are cooked that they have lost but little of their flavor, and that they will form a great addition to vegetable dishes during winter.—Genesee Farmer.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—Though I am not a farmer myself, yet I must confess it is a noble employment. We know that without agriculture, we as a people, cannot subsist. We must have food and clothing, and therefore, it is a necessary employment, for this is the way to get them. And besides, this is an honorable employment, is it not? Some of the greatest statesmen of whom we read were farmers. "Cincinnatus was twice called from the plough to assume the government as Dictator in Rome.—Having completely vanquished the enemies of his country, he resigned his office, and retired again to labor on his farm. Charlemagne or Charles the Great, was a luminary in a dark age. He stands alone like a beacon upon a waste, or a rock in the broad ocean. His private character, though stained with vices, exhibited many estimable qualities. The economy of his family was characteristic of the age. He too, superintended his farms, and trained his sons himself to manly labors: the women of his court made use of the needle, and managed the distaff; and he took delight in appearing ornamented with the productions of his wife and daughters. Frederic, surnamed the Great, encouraged agriculture and manufactures. Washington after declaring that he was no longer invested with any public character retired, followed by the gratitude of his country, and the applause and admiration of the world, to his estate, and addicted himself to the peaceful and honorable pursuits of agriculture." And it is not beneath any man in these days.

F.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES,—The correspondent in your valuable paper, who signs "In debt," writes on a subject so interesting not only to those of my brother farmers who are actually in debt, but to all other farmers who have arable and suitable land on which to raise potatoes, and food for swine, and as I know well, that keeping great numbers of those animals is the right way for the farmer to obtain the largest quantity of the best of manure, and in doing this he will improve his farm, and enable himself to raise more hay and other produce, and of course to keep a greater number of other animals, which will also increase his manure and further aid in improving his farm, that I am disposed to suggest to him some improvement in the ideas he brought to view. He intimated that a suitable piggery for 15 swine, cellar, chamber to deposit his potatoes in the summer, and an apartment in it wherein to set a brick boiler, whereby to steam or boil potatoes, yards, &c. &c. might cost 80 dollars. This may be nearly the cost, but I have supposed that sum might discourage some farmers, as many of us are short of present funds. Any farmer who has a pretty good shed near his barn can easily turn it into a piggery without the expense of building anew at present. A piggery should, where practicable, be so situated that the swine can come to the heaps of manure thrown from his barn windows, and where not too inconvenient, they should have access to the barn yard. Many farmers have already cellar room enough and need not therefore at present be at the ex-

pense of one; still, one under his piggery will in the end, be more convenient. His piggery may be placed in such a manner as to take the advantage of his barn or other buildings, so that I believe it may not cost the sum the writer named; still, there should be a kettle set in one part of it. I believe that swine might be turned into a pasture from the tenth of May to the latter part of June, and do well with only salt brine or salt swill. The pasture should be where the farmer expects soon to plough, in which case, not very much manure would be lost, as it is before people generally mow thistles and brakes, &c. and earlier than swamps become dry, so as to make it convenient to go into them after mud to aid in making manure. They should be put into the piggery whenever the grass becomes in any considerable degree tough; but while tender they are very fond of it, and I know by experience that they will do well without any other food. I would suggest if this might not be a saving of one or two hundred bushels of potatoes for his fifteen hogs. If there are any persons who have not at present, cellar room for all the potatoes necessary for his swine, he can repair to the declivity of a sandy or gravelly hill, and soon work out a hole or cellar sufficiently large to hold a hundred bushels; and if stones are not plenty there, he may timber or plank it up which will last many years,—and he may drive his cart the upper side, and tip them right in when dug. I hope your correspondent will excuse me for making the above suggestions.

E.

He trudged along unknowing what he sought,
And whistled as he went for want of thought.

Dryden.

MESSRS. L. TUCKER & CO.

I apprehend that your correspondent Plough Jogger, is somewhat mistaken in supposing that plaster of Paris is a stimulant. On the closest analysis our chemists have not been able to discover any such quality in it—it seems to be a very general opinion that it operates by attracting moisture and carbonic acid from the atmosphere. All animal and vegetable matter when decomposed is thrown into the atmosphere; it may then be that Plaster, by attracting this natural food for plants into the neighborhood of the capillary vessels may operate to promote vegetation, without stimulating the earth. It is very certain that the atmosphere contains much moisture—of this we may be convinced by taking a tumbler of cold water, set it on a table, even in the driest weather, and the tumbler will soon be covered with a dew. The caloric which held the water in solution, passes into the water in the tumbler and raises the temperature, till it is equal to that of the atmosphere, but the water held in solution by the caloric cannot pass through the pores of the glass, and is deposited on the outside. Now it seems very possible that this water may contain much vegetable food, and when dissolved in caloric and attracted by the Plaster into the neighborhood of plants, may greatly promote their growth. I have known 14 acres in one field, on which were kept two horses and three cows in the fore part of the season, but the ground would not support them more than two months. After July every year pasture had to be hired for them. This land was afterwards

divided into four lots, and one of these lots maintained 10 head of cattle, and the other 3 lots cut about 16 tons of hay, and this was continued for 12 years at least, but the ground was plastered every two years with a bushel and a half of Plaster to the acre. I am therefore, led to believe that Plaster of Paris is not so temporary as our Plough Jogger seemed to think.

Yours,

AGRICOLA.

Potter, 10th of May, 1833.

Gen. Far.

HORTICULTURE.

From the Genesee Farmer.

FINE FRUIT.

The letter from which we take the following extract, was received more than two months since and mislaid, or we should sooner have given it a place in our pages. It is from a subscriber in Hudson. If it shall induce but one Farmer to plant a grape vine, we shall think the space it occupies well filled:

"An increasing attention is paid in this country, as elsewhere through the state, to Agriculture; but a practical action, I wish I could say attention, is increasing here in a still greater degree in Horticulture. In this, however, little more is yet done here, than to receive the rays of light which stray from other more luminous points, and to direct them as well as we can into gardens and orchards.

"The real difference between first rate fruit of any species, and the common kinds, is understood by few; and by fewer still, is the difference understood between allowing such fruits to grow, as spring spontaneously around them, and by skill and attention begetting upon dame nature in her old age, and new, more lovely, and charming progeny, and training them to possess and exhibit more beautiful and excellent qualities, and to exercise a more benign and pervading influence, than any of her elder born. A diffusion of more of the elements of horticulture, is what most of us need.

"The error in most papers of the kind, and I think of yours, is, that it gives its readers credit for more knowledge in the first principles of the art than they possess, or think they possess; and as they are uniformly too modest to avow their ignorance, they continue unenlightened, and struggle daily with difficulties, without practice, without tuition which is radical, and without leisure for that constant observation which alone can compensate for a want of primary instruction. I speak from experience. I was bred to practical agriculture, as it was understood at and around the house of my childhood and youth. But horticulture, in its elements, and in its choice and elegant departments, was all mystery to me. And so it was with others, and is so yet to nearly the same extent. My farm now, is less than an acre. The choicest things which can be grown to regale the senses and awaken devotional feelings, are those and those only, which seem worthy to occupy my leisure hours, adorn the play grounds, and look on the pastimes of my children. I have not time to spell out from the book of nature, the lessons I am anxious to learn: I do not know on what page of that glorious book I may find them even to spell at. The gardens, and the rich fruits of the experienced, are out of the range of my vocation. What I occasionally see of them, seems like glimpses of enchanted ground, and I sigh in vain for their possession; for like most others, I am chained down to duties which lead me perforce away.

"Where then, but from the press, and in the periodical page, am I, and those like me, to find the information I need? Four years ago I began

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my little plantation. I thought, among other things, to construct a large arbor, and have it covered with vines, that my infant brood, in the open air, might be sheltered from the burning suns of summer. I then thought the wild grape of my native woods, for hardihood and foliage, the best for my purpose. Opportunely a number of the New York Farmer met my eye, in which I first learnt of the Isabella, red Bland, and others, hardly as those which clothed the hills I rambled over in boyhood, and far excelling them in luxuriance of foliage and excellence of fruit. Immediately I sent my subscription for the paper, and my order for the plants I wished, and for two years past, myself and household have literally enjoyed, and 'sat under our own vines,' and gathered from them in abundance the fruit of our labor. I now have vines of almost incredible growth of eight varieties of hardy grapes of great excellence, besides foreign varieties; most of which have borne much fruit for two years, and interlacing their long branches far above our heads, they reached toward us as if in mockery, their rich clusters of different colors, side by side.

'In the fruiting season,' 'tis a rich repast to the eye and to the heart, not of children only, but also of any one, who can look through these good things of a gracious Providence, to the great Giver of all! But though most of my neighbors suppose me before them in horticulture, and in a single branch of it may be, yet in all things else I am like them in ignorance of its principles, and of nearly every thing useful to the unpracticed. We want to be taught its alphabet—its simplest combinations—its first operations—its plainest processes; the very things which the adept supposes the child must know. Of these we are all, nearly all of your subscribers deplorably ignorant; and too proud to ask. Those who contribute to your work, seem desirous to show their science,—their rare discoveries. All this is well; but it is not well that this should be all. The season is at hand, when 'line upon line; and precept upon precept,' of the most familiar things to the initiated will be like grains of gold to ¹⁰⁰ths of your readers. I wish I could deposit such precious seed, that it might weekly fly, on thousand, thousand wings, and bear abroad from your press embryo wealth and happiness to all the land. But though I cannot, there are others who can, and I hope the season as it opens will team with it."

MECHANICS.

From Rees Cyclopaedia.
MACHINERY.
[Continued.]

In contriving any machinery, the engineer should always remember that nothing contributes more to the perfection of a machine, especially if it is massive and ponderous, than great uniformity of motion. Every irregularity of motion wastes some of the impelling power; and it is only the greatest of the varying velocity which is equal to that which the machine would acquire if moving uniformly throughout; for while the motion accelerates the impelling force is greater than what balances the resistance then actually opposed to it, and the velocity is less than what the machine would acquire if moving uniformly; and when the machine attains its greatest velocity it attains it because the power is then not acting against the whole resistance. In both of these situations, therefore the performance of the machine is less than if the power and resistance constantly bore the same relation to each other, in which case it would move uniformly.

Every attention should, therefore, be given to this, and we should endeavor to remove all cause

of irregularity through the whole machine. There are continual returns of strains and jolts from the inertia of the different parts acting in opposite direction. Although the whole momenta may always balance each other, yet the general motion is hobbling, and the points of support are strained. A great engine, so constructed, commonly causes the building to tremble; but when uniform motion prevails the whole machine, the inertia of each part tends to preserve this uniformity, and all goes smoothly. It is also deserving of remark, that when the communications are so contrived, that the uniform motion of one part produces uniform motion to the next, the pressures at the communicating points remain constant or invariable. Now the accomplishing of this is generally within the reach of mechanics, and the engineer should adapt his machinery to the particular case before him.

In the machinery for modifying and adapting a rotatory motion, the first which presents itself is a communication by means of toothed wheels acting on each other. This is the most general method in machinery, because it transmits the motion with certainty and accuracy, and if the teeth are properly formed, wheels perhaps, consume less force in friction than any other method; but this is a subject understood by few mechanics. In the treatises on the construction of mills, and other works of this kind, are many instructions for the formation of the teeth of wheels and almost every noted mill-wright has his own nostrums: but they are most of them defective in principle, or at least they are only correct in certain cases, which have by experiment or theory been determined, & are extremely fallacious when applied differently for all cases, as is the mill-wright's custom. An investigation of this subject, as applied to delicate mechanism, where accuracy rather than strength is the object, will be found in our article *clock work*, and we propose to give some further application of those principles to wheels of large dimensions under *MILL work*.

In the formation of the teeth of wheels, a small deviation from the perfect form is not, perhaps, of very great importance, except in cases where a very large wheel drives a very small one, a case the judicious engineer should always avoid: the grand point to be attended to, is to adopt such a construction as will insure all the teeth of a wheel being precisely equal, and to make as great a number of them as the strength will admit. This will cause several teeth to be in action at once, and make the communication of the motion extremely smooth and uniform. To obtain strength in the cogs when they are made fine, the width or thickness of the wheel must be increased; and this is one of the greatest practical improvements which has been made in machinery for these last twenty years. Formerly the best engineers, such as Sineaton, directed the teeth of large cog wheels to be four and five inches distant from each other, or pitch, as the millwright term it. Such wheels always act equally upon each other in consequence of the point of contact of the large cogs constantly altering its position becoming alternately nearer or further from the center of one or other of the wheels; and this, tending to increase the acting radius of one, whilst it diminishes the other, causes their velocity and powers to vary at every cog that passes by, and the machine works by starts and jerks. The wheelwork of modern machinery is constructed with fine cogs, seldom more than one and a half or two inches pitch, and as much length of cog, or breadth of the wheel, as will make them sufficiently strong. We have seen some wheels in a large cotton mill which bore a strain equal to thirty horses' power, in which they were nine and twelve inches broad upon the face. Cog-

wheels are found to work most smoothly when the teeth of the large wheel are made of hard wood, and the teeth of the small one made of cast iron, the acting surfaces being dressed or filed smooth and to the true figure. A mechanic, in contriving any machinery, should always bear in mind, that where he introduces cog-wheels, they should be as large in their diameters as is consistent with other circumstances, because this allows the teeth to be made finer in proportion to the power they are to bear, than if they were of smaller radii; and the teeth, therefore, nearer the centre; it also occasions less pressure or drift upon the centre, and the wear of the whole will be equable. Another circumstance is worth notice, and should always be attended to, where it will not interfere with more important considerations; this is, the direction in which any force is given to and taken from any piece of wheel work; suppose, for instance a water wheel turning on its axis upon which is fixed a cog wheel to give motion to a second wheel, for the purpose of driving any machinery; now if this second cog wheel is applied on that side of the first cog which is ascending, it will be opposite to that side of the wheel which is loaded with water, and is consequently descending. In this state the gudgeons of the water wheel will have to bear (in some cases) double the strain of the power of the machine; because the power, which is the weight of the water, is applied on one side the center of the wheel, and is taken off by turning the second cog wheel on the other side; the center or fulcrum therefore bears the whole power, and also the re-action to that power, in addition to the weight of its own parts; in the same manner as the fulcrum of a steelyard or balance beam bears the whole of the weight suspended from either end, and its own weight also. On the other hand suppose the second wheel applied on the descending side of the water wheel, this being on the same side of the centre, the pressure thereon will be far less than the power of the machine. In some cases (but not in a water wheel,) by the proper arrangement of the wheel work, the power may be made to operate to lift the centres, and thus in part relieve them from the weight of the wheel, so as actually to diminish the pressure of friction of the pivots, when by a contrary application, it would have increased it in the same degree. Similar advantages will attend the precaution of adopting the positions of different wheels upon their shafts to the different weights or strains they have to bear, so that the gudgeons at the two ends of any shaft may have an equal drift or pressure upon them. This will cause them to wear equally, and to have less friction, because they may be made smaller than when no such care is taken, still having sufficient strength. It is accomplished by considering the drift or pressure upon the centre of every wheel upon any axis, and placing the two gudgeons or pivots of the axis at a distance from each of the wheels, proportionate to the drift upon its centre. Thus, suppose a shaft has a cog wheel fixed upon it, and a small wheel or pinion also fixed upon it at some distance from the wheel, the power is given to the axis by wheel work operating upon the teeth of the pinion, and the re-acting to this power is given by some machinery which the teeth of the large wheel actuates. In this case the drift on the center of the pinion will be very considerable, because the power is applied near the centre of the axis; but the wheel transmitting the power at a greater radius, will, perhaps, have much less drift on its centre (the proportion depending in some degree upon the direction in which the power and reaction are applied, as stated in our last observation;) if this is the case, the gudgeon at that end of the shaft, where the pinion is placed, should be lengthened out, so as to give the

bearing point at a greater distance from it than the wheel, which should have its gudgeon placed much nearer to it, because less strain is to be born. By this means the drift upon the two ends of the shaft will be equally divided between them; and though this proportion of the centre cannot be always accomplished without inconvenience, the engineer should always have it in view; and then, where it is not practicable, he should attain the same end, by apportioning the strength or diameter of the gudgeons to the relative strains they have to bear.

An endless belt or strap is a very general method of transmitting rotatory motion: it is usually employed in cases where a very quick motion is to be created, and the reaction to be overcome is nearly equable. In such cases it has the advantage of wheel work from its simplicity and the ease of its motion. Some curious properties belong to the endless strap, viz. that the pulley or rigger it works upon must be largest in the middle, that is the diameter must be greater in the middle of the pulley than at the edges, because the strap always rides on to the largest diameter of the pulley, and if this is not in the center it will slip off at one side. It is not easy to give any satisfactory explanation of this fact, nor of another, that if by accident one of the pulleys is stopped while the strap is urged round by the motion of the other, it instantly flies off its pulley, unless the edge of the pulley should be much wider than the strap. This property is a great recommendation of it for some purposes such as thrashing mills, flour dressing machines, lathes, cotton machines &c. where any thing accidentally stopping the machines, would destroy them if driven by wheel work, but the strap slips round and very soon comes off, so as to avoid all further danger. Belts of girt web, such are used for saddle girts, are sometimes used instead of leather straps, though these are undoubtedly preferable. The strap should be dressed to an equal thickness and breadth throughout, and the ends very neatly joined; that is, of the same thickness there as at every other part. It is sometimes done by sewing but the best method is by gluing them together with a glue compounded of Irish glue, isinglass, ale grounds, and boiled linseed oil. The two ends being tapered away and overlapped are united with this cement, and will be as flexible as any other part, but so strong that it will tear to pieces in any part rather than at the joint. A tool for equalizing the thickness and breadth of the straps for belts is described in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts*, vol xxviii p 192, invented by Mr Aubrey. They will by this means be rendered very correct, for nothing can be more unpleasant in machinery than the joint and thick places in the endless straps jerking over the riggers, and causing a violent drift upon the centres every time by the increased tension of the strap. [To be Continued.]

SUMMARY.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—By a later arrival, Liverpool papers to the 16th May have been received at New York. The English ministerial plan for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies had been introduced in the House of Commons by Mr Stanley, who made a speech in support of it, and after some further discussion was postponed until the 30th.

There have been riotous political meetings in London and its vicinity, and an insurrectionary disturbance in Savoy.

The Duchess of Berry, a prisoner to Louis Philip in the castle of Blaye, has been delivered of a daughter. The father is declared to be the Count Hector Luchesi Palli, Prince of Campo Franco, gentleman of the chamber of the King

of the two Sicilies, who is announced for the first time as her lawful husband. The Duchess has been 'caught napping' by Louis Philip. Had she remained quiet in Italy, she might have had half a dozen children, and found mothers for them instead of fathers.

Letters from Constantinople of 17th of April, confirm the accounts previously received of the adjustment of the controversy between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt, in consequence of the cession to the latter of the pachalics of Syria.

BRUSSELS, May 4. An English courier, bearing the treaty between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt, passed through Brussels in the night of the 2d May.

Letters from Hasselt, dated 2d May, state that the garrison of Maestricht has just received a reinforcement of 1,000 men who came through the Prussian Territory.

Letters from the Hague say that an active correspondence is going on between the Dutch Cabinet and that of St Petersburg, and that Prince Albert of Prussia seems to be the channel through which the correspondence is carried on. King William, notwithstanding all the losses that he has sustained during the last two years, is still expending large sums to increase his army and navy, so that it is to be supposed that he receives money from Russia.

It is affirmed that Russia has sent troops toward Riga, where 25,000 men were said to have assembled, for the purpose of being brought to the mouth of the Texel, if England and France should think of recommencing war against Holland.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.—Intelligence from Vera Cruz of the 24th ult. has been received at New York, by the packet ship Virginia. It appears that St Anna, the President of Mexico, instead of resigning his office, as has been stated, entered upon the discharge of its duties on the 16th of May; on which occasion he delivered an inaugural address, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The object of this address was to present a view of the principles, by which his official conduct will be guided; and these are set forth in very general terms. He avows his determination to protect the constitution, and to secure to the people the advantages anticipated from the late revolution; to cherish the interests of education and religion; and to maintain intercourse with other nations on his basis of strict reciprocity.—A bill is before Congress for the colonization of the two Californias, and the chamber of deputies have already voted to relinquish the monopoly of tobacco;—a measure, in which the Senate is expected to concur.

A conducta arrived at Vera Cruz from the cities of Mexico and Puebla on the 16th, with \$1,105,000, and 526 marks of bullion. The U. S. sloop of war Vandalia, Capt Budd, arrived at Vera Cruz 22 ult. from Pensacola.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT SANTA ANNA.—Accounts have been received at New Orleans, from Tampico, that Gen Santa Anna has voluntarily resigned the Presidency of the Mexican Republic. The reason for that measure is not assigned; but we presume it is owing to the ill health with which he was afflicted previous to his election. He has also appropriated to \$2600 that had been presented to him by the state of Yucatan, to the purpose of education.

The Mexican Congress seems to be engaged, right earnestly, in advancing improvement of the mind, and emancipating the people from ecclesiastical thralldom. They had, at our latest dates, a bill before them to remove all obstacles to the entire freedom of the press;—and another to render void such testamentary donations as should be bequeathed to ecclesiastical corporations. The

abolition of tithes also, is in contemplation. [N. Y. Jour. Com.]

CLOUGH. The Philadelphia Gazette states, that until Saturday last, after he had been remanded to prison the last time, Clough continued to assert his innocence. On that day his manner changed, and he became apparently penitent. In a conversation with a gentleman preparing for the ministry, who had been his school fellow, he declared that he had laid a plan for Mrs. Hamilton's death a month before it took place; that he had determined, if she would not have him, no other person should have her. He describes his dreams as being of the most horrid and terrific kind; and relates one, in which he imagined himself descending a flight of stairs of interminable length, ending in a black and indistinct abyss; the stairs seemed to turn, and left him hanging by the hands, until he could hold on longer. When the court house bell rang to announce the verdict of the Jury, Clough was found, lying on the floor of his cell, writhing in agony.

The ship Amazon from Hull arrived below Quebec on the 1st inst. with sixty passengers on board from the Lady of the Lake, from Belfast, which vessel sunk at sea. Upwards of two hundred passengers are said to have gone down with her.

THE CHOLERA.—The Nashville papers announce that Joseph Nichol, Esq. President of the Branch of the United States Bank at Nashville, an old and respectable citizen of that place, died of the cholera on the 31st ult.

The board of Health at Wheeling, reported on the 5th of June, the occurrence of nine new cases and six deaths since the last report, making the whole number of cases from the commencement of the reports, 142, and 74 deaths.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of Friday last, mentions that a person employed on board a keel boat, who had recently arrived from below, had died at Sharpsburg, on the Allegany river, about five miles from Pittsburg, and that the woman who had attended him died on Wednesday.

LEXINGTON, Ken. June 4.—There seems to be no doubt that several cases of cholera have occurred in Harrison County.

We learn from the Paris Citizen, that Miss Emmons and her son George Emmons died of cholera in Bourbon county, one mile from the Lexington road recently.

It is said that there have recently been from 15 to 20 deaths by cholera within five miles of Cynthiana, but no deaths in that place, though several cases.

The Maysville Eagle of the 30th reports 'a few fatal cases on Tuckahoe Ridge,' six miles west of Maysville.

Accounts from Maysville to June 1st, state that the disease was abating in that place, and becoming more manageable.

MARRIAGES.

In Gardiner, Mr. Levi B. Green, of Brunswick, to Miss Eleanor S. Waite, of Gardiner.

In Vassalborough, Mr. John Freeman to Miss Sarah Doe.

In Bethlem, Con. Mr. Chauncey Strong to Miss Mary Ann Kasson. By this connection, he becomes son of his sister, brother to his uncle, nephew to his brother, and cousin to his nephew. She becomes sister to her mother, daughter to her brother, sister to her aunt, aunt to her cousin, niece to her brother, and cousin to her niece.

DEATHS.

In Andover, Mass. Timothy Flagg, Esq. of the firm of Flagg & Gould, printers.

Drowned, May 19th, by the upsetting of a boat, while engaged in driving logs in the Kennebec River, Mr. Harris Noble, of Fairfield, aged 28.

From the Philadelphia Intelligencer of Tuesday.

BLACK HAWK.—Yesterday, this Western warrior and suite arrived in town, and took lodgings at Congress Hall. They appeared gratified with their journey, and were friendly and affable to those around them. When the procession passed along Third street, opposite Congress Hall, the Indians were stationed at the windows to observe and admire this display of American strength. Black Hawk and his friends leaned upon the window, and looked down upon the dense mass below with interest, but not with amazement. His eye ran along the almost interminable line of military, as if measuring its strength and numbers, and rested with obvious delight upon their splendid equipments.—The crowd which had increased to a tremendous extent gazed upon the singular array at the windows with silent curiosity and, at length, Black Hawk, observing this, signified his desire to make a speech.

'Black Hawk,' said the old warrior, 'once thought he conquer the whites. His heart grew bitter, and his hand strong. He unburied the tomahawk; and he led his people to fight. He fought hard. He was no coward. He spilled much blood. But the white men were mighty.—They were many as the leaves of the forest; and Black Hawk and his people failed. He was sorry that the tomahawk had been raised. He had been a prisoner. He saw the strength of the white men. They are very many. The Indians but few. They are not cowards—they are brave—but they are few. He was sorry that they had gone to war. While the Great Spirit above (and he pointed on high) kept his heart as it now was, he would be the friend of the white man. He would remain in peace. He would go to his people and speak good of the white man. He would tell them they were as the leaves of the forest—very many—very strong—and he would fight no more. Black Hawk is the white man's friend.'

They remained at the window until the parade had passed, and then retired to their apartments.

SERIOUS MOVEMENTS IN SUMATRA. Intelligence of hostile preparations, and of considerable conflicts between the natives, and the Dutch Factories on this island, was published some time ago. More recent advices furnish very disastrous results of the Dutch expedition that had been sent into the interior to punish and avenge the injuries they allege to have received from the native princes. They advanced, it is said, far into the interior, and meeting with little opposition, relaxed in their caution, and by their avaricious exactions, created a combination, exasperated by wrongs, which attacked the troops in three places with entire success, having slaughtered not less than three thousand Dutch. [Boston Daily Atlas.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, June 17.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)
At Market this day 370 Beef Cattle, including 20 unsold last week, 8 Cows and Calves, 1200 Sheep and Lambs, and 45 Swine. About 110 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not supported, a falling off from 25 to 35c. per head. We noticed a yoke or two 6 75; we quote prime at 6 a 6 37, good at 5 25 a 5 75, thin at 4 75 a 5 25.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at 22, 25 and 30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lots were taken at 1 88, 2, 2 17, 2 50 and 2 75; some wethers were taken at a higher price.

Pigs.—Part of those at market were small pigs, all were sold in one lot at 6 1-4c.

WOOL.

THE subscriber will pay Cash and a fair price for Fleeced wool, at his old stand, foot of Winthrop Street, Hallowell.

WM. L. TODD.

Hallowell, June 8, 1833.

AGENTS FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

Bath, Doct. N. Weld.
Bangor, George Ramsdell.
Belgrade, Samuel Titcomb.
Brunswick, Francis D. Cushing.
Buckfield, Col. Nathaniel Chase.
Canaan, Levi Johnson.
Canton Point, Ira Reynolds.
Cornish, Capt. Mark Pease.
East Livermore, Charles Barrell, Esq.
East Mt. Vernon, Silas B. Wing.
Freeport, Samuel Bliss, Esq.
Gray, James B. Cleveland, Esq.
Greene, E. Barrell, Esq.
Harmony, P. Soule, Esq.
Hallowell, Sanford Howard.
Industry, William Cornforth.
Jackson, J. Pillsbury, Esq.
Jefferson, Jesse Rowell, Esq.
Leiston, Col. Oliver Herrick.
Litchfield Corner, Dr. William McLellan.
Machias, R. K. Porter, Esq.
Minot, Daniel Freeman.
North Leeds, John Francis, Esq.
North Dixmont, E. Jennison Esq.
North Yarmouth, S. S. Jenks, Esq.
" " (Walnut Hill) E. G. Buxton.
Nobleborough, Snow Winslow.
New Gloucester, Samuel Foxcroft, Esq.
Otisfield, S. Knight, Esq.
Paris, Simeon Norris.
Peru, Levi Ludden, Esq.
Readfield, Capt. Thomas Pierce.
South Anson, Orrin Tinkham.
St. Albans, E. Wood, Esq.
Thomaston, William E. Killa.
Turner Androscoggin, Ezekiel Martia.
Unity, Hon. Rufus Burham.
Union, Joseph H. Beckett, Esq.
Upper Gloucester, C. Cobb, Esq.
Vienna, Nathaniel Whittier.
Vassalborough, Jacob Southwick.
Windsor, Henry W. Dearborn.
Warren, Jesse Page, Esq.
Waldoborough, Joseph R. Groton.
West Jefferson, Francis Shepherd, Esq.
W. R. Davis, Esq. Travelling Agent.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated in the North West part of Winthrop, about two miles from the Village, on the road leading to Kent's Hill, Readfield.—Said Farm contains about 80 acres of Land with an excellent Orchard, 60 acres being under good improvement. Also the buildings situated thereon, being a well finished two story House and out buildings, and two good Barns.
For further particulars enquire of FRANCIS PERLEY, or of the subscriber.

GEORGE RULE.

Winthrop, June 24, 1833.

WOOL.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL BY

JOS. G. MOODY,

Augusta, Me.

June 18.

WATCHES & JEWELLRY.

EZRA WHITMAN, JR.

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has lately opened a Shop in Winthrop Village, opposite the Winthrop Hotel, where he will faithfully attend to the repairs on Clocks and Watches, or on any work in that line of business. He also has for sale a good assortment of English and French Watches—watch chains, watch seals and keys—Carnelian, Filigree, paste and plain Ear Nobs and Drops—Carnelian, filigree, paste, hair, pearl, jet &c. Bosom Pins—Pearl and Jet, Scale, hair, friendship, chased and corded Finger Rings—Silver and plated Tea and Table Spoons—Gold Necklaces; Silver Thimbles; Ever pointed Pencils; Pearl belt slides; bosom studs; gold and gilt Lockets; silver and steel bowed Spectacles; steel pens; Razors; Scissors; Penknives; Ladies wallets; Needle books and cases; Letter Stamps; Stillettoes; Hooks and Eyes; Ivory and Horn Combs; Stay Rings; Tooth Brushes; Enamelled Snuff Boxes; Smelling Bottles; Gold and Silver corded and bead Safety Chains; Glass and gilt beads, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.
June 17, 1833. 2w22

DENTISTRY.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to the Ladies and gentleman of Winthrop and vicinity, that he intends remaining with them a short time, and will be happy to render his professional services in its various branches.

He is prepared to insert Teeth, Porcelain or any other kind that may suit the applicant. The operations of Cleansing, removing decayed parts and filling with gold, &c. are considered important if timely attended to.

The above operations are attended with little or no pain. The most difficult teeth and fangs removed with facility, and as little pain as the nature of the operation will admit of. All charges shall be made low. The most satisfactory testimonials provided if requisite.

A. F. GOODRICH, Dentist.

Mr. G. occupies a convenient room at Mr. A. M. SHAW'S. If it is preferred Ladies will be attended at their dwellings.

NEW GOODS.

Cheap for Cash or approved Credit.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring Stock of GOODS which is as large, and he thinks as well selected, as can be found in the country, which will be sold as low as can be bought in town or elsewhere. I shall not undertake to particularize, but say that I have as good an assortment as can be found in the country; consisting of ENGLISH, FRENCH, CANTON and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Also, W. I. Goods and Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, Nails from 4 to 40, Glass, &c. &c. Any person wishing to purchase Goods will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

RANSOM BISHOP.

Winthrop, May, 1833.

N. B. Morrison's Pills constantly on hand.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM situate in the town of Starks, Somerset Co. six miles above Norridgewock village. Said farm is at the mouth of Sandy river, and was formerly known by the name of the Wood farm. It is bounded on three sides by the river, which completely fences it in the shape of an ox bow. It is well wooded and watered, and contains one hundred and fifty acres of land—one hundred of which is interval, free from stone, and of the most excellent texture. There is upon it a commodious two story house, three barns, a piggy, &c. and a spring of the purest water within three rods of the door. It is believed that few farms combine so many natural advantages for cultivation, or raising stock. Terms liberal. For further particulars, please to enquire of Benjamin Chandler upon the premises—Mark Pease, Esq. of Cornish—P. Soule, Esq. Harmony—or of the subscriber at Winthrop.

Winthrop, June 1, 1833.

E. HOLMES.

YOUNG HERCULES.

THE subscribers having purchased this superior BULL, give notice, that he will stand at the farm of N. FOSTER until notice of a different arrangement is given. Terms 50 cents.

Young Hercules will be two years old in June next, is of a bright mahogany color, uncommon size, and good form. He was sired by the well known bull Hercules, purchased by Gen. Dearborn at Brighton, for \$120, when ten months old. Hercules was kept several years on the Dearborn farm in Pittston, and exhibited at the show in Winthrop in 1820. His dam was the first calf sired in Maine by the full blood bull known in this vicinity by the name of the Kezer Bull. This cow now owned by Simon Bradstreet of Gardiner, when in common condition, is 6 1-2 feet in the girth, and for symmetry of form is equalled by few, if any cow in Maine.

Brooders who wish to rear stock possessing the important requisites exact proportion, large size, and good color, are invited to call and view the Young Hercules.

NATHAN FOSTER.

Winthrop, May 20, 1833.

JOHN FAIRBANKS.

WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to hire a good MAN for 6 weeks or 2 months, to work at Haying and Harvesting, to commence about the middle of July.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, June 12, 1833.

PLOUGHS

Of the first quality kept constantly on hand

HORACE GOULD.

Winthrop, May 6, 1833.

POETRY.

For the Maine Farmer.

The rose bud the brightest appears
 Embalm'd in the dew drops of night—
 So beauty is loveliest suffused in tears
 That flow at the bidding of sorrow—
 Arising thro' earth's dewy tears
 Most glorious is morn's azure light—
 So hope brightest springs from misgivings and fears
 To claim the bright joys of the morrow.

EOLIOS.

[BY REQUEST.]

Days of Absence.

Days of absence, sad and dreary,
 Clothed in sorrow's dark array—
 Days of absence, I am weary,
 Her I love is far away;
 Flowers of bliss too quickly vanish,
 When will ought like thee return?
 When this heavy sigh be banish'd,
 When this bosom cease to mourn?

Not till that lov'd voice can greet me,
 Which so oft hath charmed mine ear,
 Not till those sweet eyes can meet me,
 Telling that, I still am dear—
 Days of absence then will vanish,
 Joy will all my pangs repay;
 Soon my bosom idol banish,
 Gloom, but felt: when she's away.

All my love is turned to sadness,
 Absence pays their tender vow—
 Hope that filled the heart with gladness,
 Memory turns to anguish now;
 Love may yet return and greet me,
 Hope may take the place of pain,
 Atonette with kisses meet me,
 Breathing love and peace again.

MISCELLANY.

For the Maine Farmer.

A DREAM.

After a laborious day's work I retired to rest much fatigued, when the following dream passed through my mind. I thought early one morning, as I was passing through a neighboring village, the first person I met with was one of the village Lawyers with a hoe on his shoulder. I accosted him—what Esquire, turned farmer? Yes—every one must be about something for a livelihood—our professional business has almost come to an end. Those popular Temperance Societies have ruined our business. Since people have left off drinking rum and getting trusted at the stores we are out of business—when almost every one was in the habit of drinking rum and getting trusted at the stores all they could, we had fine times—three fourths of the writs and warrants that went from our office were occasioned by rum. Quarrels, assaults and battery were frequent, which made fine business for we Lawyers. The store keeper after trading a year or two, and trusting every body and every thing that would take rum or goods, of course must fail. After the failure, the notes and books were sure to fall into our hands, from which, if well managed, we could make three or four hundred dollars; but this business I fear is all over, and

we shall be obliged to resort to some other business for a support. It is a shame that a profession which has been so useful and honorable, which cost us so much time, money and hard study, should be destroyed by such feeble means as Temperance Societies;—but public opinion is a powerful engine—every thing falls before it, and we shall be forced to submit. He bid me good morning and went on. I wished him success with his hoe.

Who should be the next person I met with but the Doctor, with a manure fork in his hand. What Doctor, you turned farmer too? Yes, since people have done drinking rum I find but little to do in my professional line, and every one should be about something. When rum was freely used by almost every one, I had full employ—I rode night and day; but now I seldom have a call. I always knew that rum was the cause of three fourths of the diseases and accidents of mankind, but I confess, I had not the boldness to tell them so—neither was it for my interest. When rum was in fashion I had many calls that were capital jobs, such as broken bones, fractured skulls, dislocated shoulders, and bruised faces. Those good days are over with us, and I do not regret it. I have seen enough of human misery, and the greatest portion of misery has been caused by that poison, rum. I am blessed with a good constitution, and hope I can obtain a living by farming, (which has become an honorable employment) if my professional business fails me. He shouldered his fork and went on cheerfully to his labor. I awoke and lamented that it was a Dream.

MARIUS.

GENIUS AND INDUSTRY.

While we believe that education is the greatest gift that can be conferred on a human being, we are not sanguine enough to expect that its more general diffusion will increase the number of men of genius.—There is a perversity in human nature which makes us relax our efforts at the moment when they might be rewarded with the most splendid success. It does not follow that a shepherd boy, who passes his long day on the side of a hill, and who acquires the principles of mechanics, or forms for himself a plan of the stars, shall make proportionate advancement if full opportunity of study be afforded him.

Nor does it follow that a young man who teaches himself to read by the light of a shop window in the street, shall become a learned man when admitted to libraries and encouraged by applause.

We do not think the illustration a correct one, which represents the scholar as like the weary traveller who plods on contentedly through and over irregular, uneven grounds which conceal the prospect and who faints when he has ascended to the top of the hill and sees the whole extent of the road before him.

The truth seems rather to be, that energy of mind, like strength of body, must be acquired by exercise, and that the consciousness of desert in encountering diffi-

culties, must be felt to enable us to accomplish any great work. Sir Joshua Reynolds has happily expressed this:—

"It is not uncommon to see young artists, while they are struggling with every obstacle in their way, exert themselves with such success as to outstrip competitors possessed of every means of improvement.—The promising expectation which was formed on so much being done with so little means, has recommended them to a patron who has supplied them with every convenience of study; from that time their industry and eagerness of pursuit have forsaken them; they stand still and see others rush on before them."

"Such men are like certain animals, who will feed only where there is little provender, and that got at with difficulty through the bars of a rack, but refuse to touch it where there is an abundance before them."

From this it appears to be essential to success that a young man should study to acquire confidence in his own powers.—This is a condition of mind entirely different from conceit; it exhibits itself in no vain boasting, but essentially consists in a secret resolution to make great efforts by persevering industry, to gain the object of his ambition.

We believe that young men would entertain these notions oftener, if they were not deterred by an erroneous fancy of what belongs to genius. They think that such exertions as we recommend belong only to a plodding fellow, whilst the man of genius does every thing by a sudden act which costs him nothing.

This is an unhappy mistake. All our eminent men have been distinguished by fixing upon some great object, and possessing themselves of such a lively conception of it that it has led them on through years of toil.—*Penny Magazine.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Monmouth, near Simon Deaborns, containing about two hundred and forty acres of land, equal to any in that town, with a Dwelling House, Barn and Cider Mill thereon. It embraces excellent tillage, pasturage and wood land, with about forty acres of meadow. The tract is sufficiently large for two farms, and will be divided and sold in two or more tracts if desired. For a particular description of the premises, inquiry may be made of JOHN S. BLAKE, Esq. of Monmouth, the tenant, or RUFUS GAY, Esq. of Gardiner, Maine. 2m18.

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